

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 363

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PROG. HERMANN.  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LAKES OF KILLARNEY.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—PLAYING WITH THE  
LAURA KENNEDY THEATRE, Broadway.—LITTLE TOM.  
ROBINSON THEATRE.  
NEW HAWK THEATRE, Broadway.—HERN, THE HUNTER.  
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.  
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—OSWEGO, HIPPOGRADUS, WHALE, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.  
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—UNION BALL IN MARCHERA.  
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS, Sylvanist Institute, No. 622 Broadway.—EUROPEAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.  
MILRODSON CONCERT HALL, No. 430 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLIQUES, &c.—DIANA.  
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLIQUES, &c.—MONS. DUCALLOU.  
GAITEIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PASTORALS, FANCIES, &c.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PASTORALS, &c.—SCARFENT.  
CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Broadway.—BURLIQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—AT THE PIT.  
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.  
NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.—BURLIQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.  
NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BURLIQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, December 31, 1861.

## THE SITUATION.

The grand army of the Potomac remains in statu quo. The new military bridge at Georgetown is completed, and will greatly facilitate the transportation of supplies to the army.

We publish to-day the highly interesting official reports of Commander Drayton and Captain Davis; the former describing the expedition from Port Royal to North Edisto river, of the Vixen, Pawnee and Seneca; and the latter giving an account in detail of the sinking of the stone fleet in Charleston harbor.

Runners reached here from Boston yesterday that the Cunard steamer Niagara was to leave that port for Liverpool at noon to-day by order of Lord Lyons, taking on board Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, but there is no foundation for the report. Mr. Canard, of this city, agent for the line, states that the Niagara will not leave Boston to-day, but will sail on her regular day, to-morrow, according to the usual arrangements.

From Fortress Monroe we learn news of the attack by a rebel tugboat, off Sewall's Point, on the Union steamer Express, running from Newport News to Old Point, on Saturday morning, having in tow the schooner Sherwood, carrying water to the fort. The rebel vessel fired a shot across the bow of the Express, and the latter, being unarmed, cut the schooner adrift and started for the flagship to report the circumstance. A number of gunboats were after some delay despatched in search of the rebel vessel, but it was too late, as she succeeded in escaping, and carried the schooner with her to Craney Island.

From Kentucky we learn that Humphrey Marshall, at the head of 6,500 rebels, is fortifying Petersburg, and is expected to make an attack on Mayville. General Buell, however, has ordered a brigade, under Colonel Garfield, to meet him; and a battle is likely soon to take place at that point, if Mr. Marshall carries out his reputed designs.

In the HERALD of this morning is published a list of the commanders of the Union army, with the staffs attached to each general. The list will be found interesting, especially as a rapid movement is likely soon to be made by the whole army. We have refrained from publishing the exact locations of each individual commander, in deference to the request of the Commander-in-Chief.

The news from the South in to-day's HERALD, collected from late Southern papers and other sources, will be found interesting and important. From the statement of two gentlemen who recently arrived at Cairo from the extreme South, we learn that the sugar and cotton planters have already mortgaged their plantations, in order to raise means of subsistence for their families and slaves. Many of the most intelligent and influential of the cotton and sugar growers frankly acknowledge that their ruin is sealed unless the federal blockade is raised. In the city of New Orleans a large and formidable organization of Union men exists, who are ripe for insurrection against rebel rule when they shall have been satisfied that the Union army is in a condition to sustain them. The late military review in New Orleans, about which the rebel papers give such glowing accounts, in reality had the appearance of a very large mob. The men were totally without discipline, and about one-third of them even without arms.

## CONGRESS.

Both houses of Congress were in session yesterday, but transacted little business of importance.

In the Senate a number of petitions praying for the emancipation of the slaves under the war power were presented. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, stating that it is incompatible with the public interest to furnish the correspondence which has passed between General Scott and General Patterson, relative to the conduct of the war. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a bill declaring certain persons enemies, and for sacrificing their property for the benefit of loyal citizens.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Spaulding, of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, payable on demand. It was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. A bill was introduced repealing certain laws creating ports of entry, was postponed till the second Monday in February. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in offering this bill, alluded to the settlement of the Trent affair, saying the conduct of France in the matter was impertinent, as she was not invited to intervene in the difficulty. Mr. Potter offered resolutions calling on the Secretary of State to

## The Trent Settlement—American Doctrine, American Honor, Our Popular Institutions and Independent Press Fully Vindicated.

In the settlement of the Trent question upon the basis of England's ultimatum, Mr. Seward, in his masterly exposition of the law of nations upon belligerent and neutral rights, has not only sustained the honor of the United States, but has fully committed the British government to the very ground which we have occupied since the adoption of our federal constitution, and upon which, some fifty years ago, we declared and made war upon England, as the only remaining alternative against her domineering and intolerable belligerent pretensions upon the high seas.

The grand result of that war was the triumph of "free trade and sailors' rights"—that is, of neutral rights upon the ocean; but still, down to a very recent period, the British government attempted again and again, although in a mitigated form, the exercise upon us of its imperial right of search. Our readers will remember, however, that during the late administration of Mr. Buchanan certain British vessels-of-war—the Styx and Buzzard among them—while engaged in cruising for African slave-ships off the island of Cuba, brought to, visited and searched a number of our merchant ships; that such an outbreak of public indignation in this country was produced by these offences, and that such a decisive attitude of remonstrance was assumed by our government, as to threaten another war with England upon this question; but that the difficulty was quietly settled by the recall of those offending British cruisers and by the prompt and complete suspension of their annoyances to our inoffensive traders. The American ground of neutral rights, to which this submission of England was thus secured only three years ago, is substantially the ground covered by the restoration of Mason and Sillidell. Thus, as Mr. Seward intimates, that which we have for over half a century demanded that all nations, and especially England, should do unto us, we cheerfully consent, in this affair of the Trent, to accord to her and to them. We only yield the question of equity as a belligerent to the question of law. We maintain our old position, and we bring England to the fullest recognition of it that could be made.

Against the maritime despotism of Great Britain, we are sure France and all the other States of the European continent, after having been our advocates and our allies for the better part of a century, will rejoice that the settlement of this unforeseen affair of the Trent has resulted in reversing the attitude of England from that of a dictatorial belligerent to that of an innocent neutral, content to share and share alike the common highways of the sea. Under this view we feel assured that this Trent settlement puts an end to the pretense, quibbles and subterfuges of English statesmen for their sympathies with Jeff. Davis and his Southern insurrectionary confederates, and will hold the British government henceforward, under the public opinion of Europe, to the obligations of an honest neutrality.

But upon another point or two we have, in the surrender of Mason and Sillidell, no small reasons for congratulation. Most of the leading journals of England, political and literary, and their satellites and echoes, for some months past, have been particularly vicious and vindictive in their shallow denunciations of the people of our loyal States, of our popular institutions, and of our independent newspaper press. They have pronounced our Union an exploded bubble—our institutions the loose workmanship of sanctimonious—the mass of our people a howling mob, dictating our public opinion and frightening our government into the most dangerous excesses, reckless of consequences. Of course, with our government, institutions and public opinion thus portrayed, our independent newspaper press has also been maligning in England as the obedient instrument of a senseless mob, intent only upon its base revenge against royalists and aristocrats, and especially those of Great Britain.

Now, against all these foul misrepresentations, the settlement of this Trent affair amply vindicates our government, our people and our independent press. All the facts and the circumstances, the pomp and the parade attending the reception of Mason and Sillidell at Havana, by British as well as Spanish officials, contributed to make the acceptance of these traitors as passengers on board the Trent extremely aggravating and offensive to our loyal people. Accordingly, they hailed the act of Captain Wilkes with undisguised satisfaction and exultation. But when these rebel emissaries are delivered back to England there are no symptoms of a savage mob rising to overthrow President Lincoln and his Cabinet. On the contrary, there is a prompt, generous and universal approval by our loyal people of the adjustment adopted. Our public opinion supports the Cabinet, and simply because our people are intelligent, liberal, comprehensive and just in their views of public affairs. Mr. Seward to-day stands far higher in the public estimation of our loyal States than ever he has stood heretofore, because of his clear, sagacious and statesmanlike defence of our national antecedents and principles in his surrender of Mason and Sillidell, and because of the advantages of an honest neutrality on the part of England, which it is believed we shall now secure.

Next, with regard to our independent newspaper press, as representing only the voice of a reckless, irresponsible, but dominant American mob. The intelligent reader is aware that echoing the ridiculous calumnies of our New York abolition contemporaries, some of the leading political journals of England have been representing this paper as ventilating nothing but the incoherent jargon of the mob. Against all such silly but malignant inventions we refer the reader to the extracts from our own columns which we publish to-day. It will thus be seen that, if we have no other beyond those of an ignorant mob, we have a wonderful power of dividing the views and purposes of our government. Our Washington despatch of May 21 pretty distinctly foreshadowed Mr. Seward's letter of Nov. 30 to Mr. Adams on the question of England's recognition of the Jeff. Davis government; and our leading article of December 21 covers the ground of the Trent settlement of a week later almost as neatly as if we had been closeted with our Secretary of State.

The solution, however, is very simple. Let it suffice for the present that this journal, in carefully watching the drift of public events, and in faithfully reflecting an enlightened public opinion, stands before the world to-day as an example vindicating the solid and well earned reputation of an independent American press, the justice, wisdom and moderation of a sound and stable republican government, the strength and elasticity of our popular institutions, and the cool sagacity of an intelligent people, who comprehend the duties of this crisis to themselves and their posterity.

**Financial Position of Congress.**  
Yesterday the banks of New York suspended specie payment, with some twenty-five millions of gold on hand. Only a few days ago they had forty millions, and it is probable, if the suspension had been deferred a little longer, the last dollar would have been drained from their vaults. We learn by telegraph that the Boston and Philadelphia banks have followed suit. The silent panic among the depositors which thus prompts them to withdraw their deposits has been brought about by the infamous conduct of members of Congress, who, since the opening of the session at the beginning of this month, have done nothing in the direction of a provision for the financial necessities of the country in its hour of need, with the exception of a tax upon tea and coffee, which will but slightly increase the revenue. Their whole time has been squandered in miserable squabbles about the everlasting pigger, who has monopolized the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives for so many years, to the exclusion of the real business of the nation. And now, with a war on our hands, costing, it is estimated, about three millions per day, the Treasury will be without a dollar by the middle of January. By that time the loans of one hundred and fifty millions made to the government by the merchants and the banks will have been expended, and no means whatever provided for a further supply of the indispensable sums of war.

By the magnanimity of the President, and the masterly diplomatic skill of the Secretary of State, the angry threats of the English government and its press are hushed, and their violent denunciations will recoil upon themselves. Henceforth nothing remains to distract the attention of the administration or divide its energies and resources. Its whole power by land and sea will be occupied in the suppression of the insurrection for the next two or three months. To accomplish this great purpose money is wanted. How is it to be raised? Hitherto the government has obtained funds by heavy loans from the banks and merchants, by the popular 7-30 loan and by the issue of demand notes. But loans of this kind cannot last always, and a more comprehensive system is demanded by the crisis. Some loans must and will be still obtained; but what is most required is a currency consisting of Treasury notes bearing a small interest, and to be funded at a certain time hereafter, at the option either of the holder or the government. These financial operations must be based upon direct taxation. We are twenty-five millions of population, including the loyal States and parts of the disaffected; and we are rich in all the sources of material wealth, and are as able to bear taxation as any people on the face of the globe. Let all kinds of property, therefore, be taxed, real and personal estate, together with income, including that of newspapers, according to their circulation and advertising patronage. In addition to the ordinary revenue, which, under the present commercial circumstances of the country, will not amount to more than forty millions for the ensuing year, it will be necessary to raise by a direct tax some eighty or ninety millions to support the loans and Treasury notes.

Now, this is what ought to have engaged the talents and attention of members of Congress during the last month, instead of wasting their precious time, by night and by day, upon fruitless discussions about the negro—a question with which they have nothing whatever to do. As they have so long neglected the interests of twenty-five millions of white men of the North for the sake of three or four millions of Southern niggers, who need not the sympathy and desire not the legislation of Congress, it is high time for them to redeem their error by the prompt adoption of judicious and comprehensive measures of finance, such as the exigencies of the country and the voice of patriotism imperatively demand.

**Canada Playing at Soldier.**  
Provinces always imitate in miniature the doings of the kingdoms to which they belong. When grown men have the war fever children wear fancy caps, beat tiny drums, snap popguns, blow penny trumpets and wear military stripes sewed to their trousers. England became aggravated towards this country because a couple of rebel refugees were recaptured by Captain Wilkes, and forthwith Canada became aggravated also. The English press blustered, and the Canadian press blustered. The English navy was busily re-fitted, and the Canadian navy was armed. The English prohibited the export of saltpetre, and the Canadians seized, at Montreal, a few pounds of gunpowder. The English hastened off regulars, and the Canadians held large public meetings, and the Canadians held little public meetings. England exclaimed "Let us whip the United States and defend Canada." Canada cried out "Let us whip the United States and save England." That is the way Canada began to play soldier.

The manner in which Canada went to work at the art military is very curious and very funny. It becomes all the more curious and amusing when it is regarded in the light of the news we have published of the complete and peaceful adjustment of the difficulty which created all this provincial furor. One journal demands that Canada shall be surrounded with a belt of fortifications, "mounted with cannon of home manufacture, and manned by the local fire companies"—as if a gun were a squirrel. Another declares that "the cry of war rings through the land," and adds "let it ring," unconsciously that it plagiarizes from Dan Bryant, who, in reply to the assertion "angels now are on the wing," emphatically rejoins "let 'em wing!" The Toronto Leader has an "observer" who sees Northern companies drilling on Canadian soil; calls the proceeding "flagrant," and declares that "the times are too ticklish to allow of false delicacy," with an eye, obviously, to the immediate and delicate extermination of the Northerners aforesaid. Another journal hallow for the "sedentary militia." The term "sedentary" is a very happy one, conveying, as it does, the idea of a lot of fellows who pay their military fines, are corpulent, short-winded and not muscledly developed, and who are totally untrained to run far, or to fight, however able they might be to run away from him. The Canadians call these sedentary chaps to their "posts," and there need be no fear of the "posts" being deserted, now that peace is certain, and no hostile Americans are to be marched across the frontier.

Another journal valiantly announces that "the whole male population of this province will fight;" but it prudently refrains from stating on which side they will fight, and calms down to the statement that "comparatively few, however, are willing to enlist" at present. The same paper adopts the Chinese fashion of frightening the enemy, by this line of argument: First, "an American volunteer is, above all things, afraid of a British regular;" second, "if we adopt the regular uniform, then the Canadian militiamen will be undistinguishable in the field, from the British regulars," and, therefore, "the American volunteers" will fear the "Canadian militiamen," just as they fear the "British regulars." Bravo! But why not carry the idea farther, and stuff the "regular" uniform with straw, to frighten our volunteers? If one goes into the scarecrow business it should be pursued in all its branches. Besides, another journal states that the militia officers are "unfitted for command," and "neither intellectually nor physically qualified to engage in warfare." The scarecrow brigade would just suit such officers. And then, in the words of the Globe, "Canada has a press which will carry the fame of their deeds to the farthest ends of the earth." The idea of a Canadian newspaper being read at all is ridiculous enough; but when we are assured that "the farthest ends of the earth"—the blubberers of Greenland and the Hottentots of Africa—peruse the daily issues of the Provincial Teapot, the force of fancy can no farther go.

How silly, ashamed and foolish the provincials must feel, now that the whole matter is settled, without even the name of Canada being mentioned in the diplomatic correspondence. How will they dare to look an American in the face again? "Unceremonious," "vindictive" and "sanguinary" are the epithets with which they have deluged us. What in the world will they do now that they find us laughing at their playing at soldier, and even the British lion indulging in a broad grin at their expense?

**PERSONS' ENGLISH OPINIONS RESPECTING SECRETARY SEWARD.**—Ever since the elevation of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward to the office of Secretary of State, the most prodigious efforts have been made to create the impression, in England, that he is bitterly inimical to that country, and bent upon plunging the United States into war for the sake of gratifying his animosity. Now this mischievous and false representation of Mr. Seward's character and feelings has been wholly the work of ultra abolitionists, jealous of his position and bent upon undermining his influence. Senator Sumner's malignant envy of the Secretary of State is well known. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, his word is supposed to have weight, and he has employed it diligently to foster the erroneous ideas that have lately prevailed in Great Britain. He is in continual correspondence with abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic, through whom it has been easy for him to delude the English public, and destroy the character for impartiality, of the statesman who presides over our diplomatic relations with those abolitionist allies have strained every nerve to procure Mr. Seward's overthrow, is beyond a question; that he has insidiously and unfairly misrepresented Mr. Seward's policy and motives to influential statesmen at the Court of London, we have the best of reasons for believing. The refutation has, however, gone forth to the world of every word that the detractors of the Secretary of State could say against him. The admirable manner in which every future difficulty was forestalled, in the letter of November 30 to Mr. Adams; the pacific and conciliatory exposition of the Mason and Sillidell affair in his letter to Lord Lyons; and his vindication of the traditional principles of American maritime policy, while gracefully yielding to the technically just demands of Earl Russell, will raise him to a pinnacle of fame throughout the world, and reduce to silence those who have hitherto conspired against him. One of the least of the triumphs of Mr. Seward's correspondence will be that it will convince Mr. Thurlow Weed that his officious defence of his friend and patron was equally silly and unnecessary.

**INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE JOBBERS AND FRIENDS OF JOBBERS.**—Will any one explain to the public the course that has been pursued by the World, the Tribune and the Times—with respect to the report of the Van Wyck Committee? No more important document has been issued by Congress, during the present session; yet neither of these journals has seen fit to publish it. Two of them have made no allusion to it whatever, and the third, the Tribune, has simply denounced the corruptions it indicates, in general terms, without adverting to any vital details. The monstrous frauds exposed in Missouri, under the auspices of Fremont, and his abolition allies are not spoken of by it at all. Why this silence? We beg our contemporaries, usually rather inclined to be blatant, not to be reserved on this important occasion. They will be received, if necessary, as State's evidence. Perhaps they know even more than the members of the committee did, and are reticent in giving information which would expose more clearly the late abolition conspiracy against the administration, and especially against the treasury.

**The English Hero of the Trent Affair.**  
It is, indeed, very fortunate that each of the parties concerned in the Trent affair should have a hero to praise and honor. The Americans have Capt. Wilkes, from whom no settlement of the questions of international law and no surrender of the rebel Commissioners can take the credit of having done a good deed sensibly, quickly and patriotically, although circumstances and an unappreciated courtesy prevented his doing it thoroughly and effectually. The rebels have a heroine in the person of Miss Sillidell, who slapped a lieutenant in the face, resisted the bayonet charge of a file of marines and screamed when she saw her beloved parent sticking half out of the ship's port-hole, like a columbid or a sawfish. But, most illustrious of all, the English party have Commander Williams, letter carrier to her British Majesty the Queen, exponent of international law and general remonstrator and protector of indignant females in distress.

Captain Wilkes, the American hero, has been dined and fêted, as is the custom now-a-days with all popular men. He has also made speeches; and, though we are generally regarded as a voluble and oratorical nation, it is only fair to say that Captain Wilkes' speeches have been very brief, extremely modest and not at all egotistical. Miss Sillidell has not yet had the privilege of speaking her mind, except, perhaps, through her brazen trumpet, the gallant Commander Williams; but we have not yet relinquished the hope that she may be induced either to deliver an oration from the balcony of her hotel, or else to write a private letter to some friend of hers in Dixie for publication in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer. Commander Williams, the British hero, however, has had an opportunity to vent himself in words, and the report of the dinner which was given him and the speech he made there appeared in yesterday's HERALD, and was, by long odds, the most amusing and ridiculous account with which the public has been favored in some time.

It seems that about fifty gentlemen of the English army and navy became envious of the rising popularity of Williams, and determined to let him speak himself into universal contempt. A dinner was therefore concocted at the Royal Western Yacht Clubhouse, at Mill-bray, Plymouth, and Williams was adjoined to attending the same. The old stagers of the army and navy were in ecstasies when Williams appeared; and, as soon as the health of their "gallant and worthy guest" had been drunk with ironical honors, they set Williams upon his pins, and immediately began to chaff, badger and belabor the illustrious commander after the most approved English fashion. Williams began by speaking of himself as "a national matter," and incidentally alluded to "the mantle of approbation which had been flung around his shoulders." This tickled the jolly old sea and war dogs mightily, and any subsequent reference to "the mantle"—and such references were frequent—were hailed with roars of laughter, which the noble Williams translated into encouragement, and the decorous reporter marked as "applause." So Williams, the laughter having temporarily subsided, continued:—"Which compliment, gentlemen, was never looked after by me." This startled the diners off again, and in the paroxysm of mirth they shouted "Good boy!" and "We believe you, Williams!" Then Williams proceeded to reply to the New York papers and to tell about the arrest of the rebel Commissioners, becoming every moment more ridiculous as he attempted to be more impressive.

"I was a sitting," says Williams, "with a pipe in my mouth, a reading the essays and reviews." Here the company cheered enthusiastically for Williams' pipe, which was not the pipe of peace. "The first thing that occurred to me," says Williams, "which I was not a thinking of the thing at all, was that if a fugitive slave put his foot upon a free State he was free." This felicitous introduction of the inevitable nigger and the complimentary comparison of Mason and Sillidell to fugitive slaves, were too much for the company, and one old commodore was carried out in a fit of apoplexy induced by excessive laughter. "The Americans have applied to me," says Williams, "the hexpression of a gasconade." At this all the company cried "Shame," and one old colonel shouted pitifully, "You don't mean to say they have dared to do that, Williams?" Then still unconscious of being the butt of the party, Williams told how he shook hands with Lieutenant Fairfax, how he saw the San Jacinto at St. Thomas, "which he didn't remember whether it was the morning of the 16th or the morning of the 17th," how he went to Vera Cruz; how the Hampshire Advertiser abused him; how he was proud to carry her Majesty's letters; how he had talked with the great Palmerston; how he was proud to introduce to them his "orphans nephew;" how he could not afford the expense of commanding a ship, and many other matters just as pertinent to the affair, in all of which he was encouraged by the derisive cheers and tremendous laughter of the harmonious company.

And then Williams told about Miss Sillidell, and declared that she did slap Fairfax in the face, "not with that vulgarly of gesture which had been attributed to her," but "with her arms around her father's neck and in her agony"—as if Miss Sillidell had acted like a cat in a fit. "I should be glad," says Williams, "to have Miss Sillidell's little knuckles strike me in the face, which I should have been proud to wear the marks forever." Williams' tender susceptibilities were too much for the company, and another case of apoplexy occurred. Then Williams told how Miss Sillidell screamed, not because of the marines, but because her father made a rush and stuck himself half out of a port-hole window, "which I hardly thought," says Williams, "would admit the circumference of his waist, it was so small." More laughter ensued, and Williams, highly elated, told how he dined with Mrs. and Miss Sillidell, and called strangers "damned infernal liars" in their presence; and how, when the marines charged, he put his body between Miss Sillidell and the bayonets, and shouted, "Back, you damned cowardly poltroons!" These specimens of Williams' style of conversation and evidence of his high breeding and politeness quite disgusted the company, and, amid cries of "Oh! oh!" and ironical cheers and laughter, Williams concluded his absurd, ridiculous and foolish harangue, with a parting allusion to "the mantle of approbation."

We are very sorry for Williams. He is not a young man, and the British government, which has thanked him for his "gallant conduct," should have protected him from the obvious chaff of the fifty gentlemen of the army.